

The Sun

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Harriman and Odell.

Who was E. H. HARRIMAN that he should threaten T. F. RYAN with "legislative action"? He held no office. He was not, so far as known, a member of any political committee. What, then, was that "political influence" with which he menaced RYAN, in order to frighten him into surrendering half the stock of the Equitable?

Who was E. H. HARRIMAN that he should threaten T. F. RYAN with "legislative action"? E. H. HARRIMAN was the head of the contracting firm known as the Furnaceville Iron Company, which, with ODELL's guidance and assistance, stole money from the State treasury by the device of excavating mud on the Erie Canal and having it measured and paid for as rock.

When ODELL went abroad this year he left his political power to HARRIMAN. The Republican leaders, the Odell triumvirate, NIXON, MALBY and RAINES, reported to HARRIMAN weekly at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad in this town for instructions. They got their instructions from HARRIMAN and they carried those instructions out.

When HARRIMAN, defeated in his desperate efforts to control the Equitable, saw it unexpectedly pass into the hands of T. F. RYAN, he threatened "legislative action." What did this mean? It meant everything. It included a committee of investigation, chosen and appointed by ODELL, steered and controlled by HARRIMAN, and manned by men of exceptional fitness. It meant the prompt passage of a bill to forfeit the charter of the Equitable. It meant the appointment of a Harriman-Odell receiver for the Equitable. It meant anything besides that such a threat from a man as powerful and as unscrupulous as HARRIMAN could or should mean.

ODELL opportunely returned from Europe. He resumed his place by HARRIMAN's side. He did his share of the work of blackmail. He did it so well that he could not undo it when he wanted to undo it. His "legislative action," which was at best a blackmailer's threat, was turned into an actuality, by the Governor of the State, and hence the Armstrong committee, and hence the appalling scourge of HUGHES.

Is the Evening Post any longer in ignorance as to who E. H. HARRIMAN was that he could do these things? An I if it is the time for asking questions let us ask: Is it true that ODELL was to have been made head of the Equitable, in place of HYDE, when HARRIMAN's comprehensive and magisterial plans were carried out?

Good Wishes.

What a service Attorney-General MOODY could render to the country by proving that the resources of the Department of Justice are adequate for the enforcement, in the regular courts of the United States, of any law and all laws in restraint of corporate greed, dishonesty or criminal unfairness to citizens!

More power to the Attorney-General's fingers and fist!

What a service the Attorney-General could render to the judicial system, which has stood the test of more than a century and a quarter, by a practical demonstration of the sufficiency of existing machinery for the prosecution and punishment of every violator of Federal law!

More power to his elbow!

What a service Mr. MOODY could render to his chief, President THEODORE ROOSEVELT, by showing how and why the Interstate Commerce Commission may be permitted to remain what it is and what it ought always to be, an unequivocally administrative body!

More power to the shoulder of the principal law officers of the Administration!

Changes in the New York Life.

Mr. GEORGE W. PERKINS resigned yesterday as vice-president and chairman of the finance committee of the New York Life Insurance Company. This act had been long foreshadowed as the natural outcome of conditions in life insurance for which no business man, nor any impartial observer, can hold Mr. PERKINS individually responsible.

Mr. PERKINS has been the victim of methods which have grown to be universal in the business of life insurance, methods which have been unceasingly without becoming common knowledge, but methods which are deplorable and of which the tendency, had it continued, would inevitably have proved destructive.

The disclosures which have for months filled the public mind were precipitated without design or intention by the domestic quarrel of a group of gentlemen who were engaged in plundering the policyholders of one of the companies. The ensuing legislative investigation led in turn to the most extraordinary revelations as to the conditions under which the business of life insurance was being carried on; relations for which neither the public nor those engaged in life insurance were in the least prepared.

Out of it all there stand out most conspicuously certain well defined features which concern the whole public. The

first and most important in the general acceptance is that which reveals the individual dishonesty of men invested with sacred trusts. The second, and in many respects the more serious, is that which discloses the Legislature of the State, and indeed the Legislatures of many States, as engaged in the systematic and elaborate blackmail of insurance corporations. This infamous system of plunder had grown to such dimensions that no insurance company escaped its operations and all yielded to it in a greater or less degree, and apparently had no thought of how it might be evaded, but only of how its extortions might be minimized.

There has been little consideration on the part of the public for the personnel of the insurance companies in this matter, almost as little as was shown for them by the chartered buccannery of the various States in which they did business. It is no defence of them that they were forced to submit to blackmail, but it would be fairer to them were it borne in mind what their alternative was. They had to submit to it or go out of business, and in our commercial life a man who allows himself to be driven out of business, who sacrifices his material self, for a principle, is brutally and ruthlessly classified as a fool. It very deeply affects the public welfare that this condition should exist. An aroused opinion will not tolerate that the people's representatives in the government of a great State should degenerate into an organization of blackmailers and thieves, and that all business, but especially that kind of business which is of the most intimate common concern, should be the prey of a system of robbery and extortion sanctioned and chartered by the very people itself.

Many men have emerged from this inquiry blasted in their reputations, ruined and humiliated in their private lives, and even doubtful of their personal liberty. This is because, unlike the retiring vice-president of the New York Life, it was shown that they had violated their trust and sought to contrive it to their own personal aggrandizement. In Mr. PERKINS' case it has been shown that the most scrupulous honor has determined his official conduct and that no dollar of illicit gain ever reached him. What he has to bear and what like others he may not escape is the imputation that he was part, a living and responsible part, of a deplorable system which neither he nor any one else had the power or the opportunity to resist. It will not do to forget that the things which are being changed, which are being cured, which are being eradicated, are unrelenting that process solely in obedience to public indignation and public resentment; that this supreme corrective contained the only practicable remedy, and that it required a legislative committee and a Hughes to arouse it. Nor will it do to impute to men as crimes what were really the occasions of misfortune that they could neither avoid nor control.

As to Mr. ALEXANDER E. ORR, who was elected to succeed Mr. PERKINS in the vice-presidency of the company, he needs no introduction to the public. There is no man whose well won reputation for integrity and honor stands higher in the community than does that of Mr. ORR; while as to special fitness and approved ability to meet the demands of a high fiduciary post of this character it may be doubted if a better choice could have been made.

The Central Prison Prison Idea.

The committee of which ex-Magistrate OMMEN is chairman made in its report to the Society of Medical Jurisprudence on Monday night at least one valuable contribution to the discussion of the police station house question. This was the proposal that instead of locking prisoners up in eighty or ninety separate station houses they should be taken forthwith to central prisons to await hearing in court. Add to this that each central prison should be directly connected with a court, and the idea seems to amount to a feasible solution of the whole problem.

It involves neither expense to the city nor hardship to the prisoners, since the transit has to be made sooner or later, and the patrol wagons, which, of course, would remain attached to the police stations, would be used for transportation of the prisoners. All the details of recording arrests, accepting bail and the like may be just as well conducted at the prison as in the station house, or, indeed, much better. With the telephone and the police signal system always handy, it is hard to think of a case where any serious loss of efficiency would result from a policeman going to the prison with his prisoner instead of to the station house.

When it comes to a reconstruction of all the police buildings in the city on a civilized plan the central prison scheme, if anything, makes for economy. The city already has prisons attached to the Magistrates' courts, and it is probable that comparatively inexpensive additions would fit them to accommodate "the watch," as the police call the overnight batch of detained persons. For operating purposes, of course, some additional officers should be employed in these prisons; but it is extremely probable that their salaries could be saved through the disappearance of the most important duty of the desk sergeant and the doorman and of all need for matrons in the station houses.

The advantage to the prisoners would be obvious, as suitable quarters, with proper medical and other attention, would be assured to them.

At the Public Purse.

It costs a member of Congress nothing to introduce a bill. He can do it by his private secretary without bothering himself even to go to the legislative chamber where the body to which he belongs sits. The bill will be referred to a committee, printed, and then allowed to slumber peacefully. An important exception is made in the case of the Tuskgee Institute. The formal opening of the school occurred in July, 1881, but the plan was to commemorate the occasion in April. Announcement is made in the Tuskgee Student that President ELLIOT of Harvard has consented to make one of the principal addresses. The Rev. R. C. BEDFORD, secretary of the

ate \$300,000 for the investigation of all phenomena connected with the sun. By Mr. TIBBELL—To exterminate dogfish or dogfish sharks on the Atlantic coast. By Mr. HOPKINS—To prevent adulteration of blue grass, orchard grass and clover seed. By Mr. NORTON—To limit the hours of labor of railway employes. By Mr. STAN—To investigate the chemical composition and economic uses of cotton seed and its products.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER—To establish a permanent national exhibition in the District of Columbia. By Mr. LAMB—To appropriate \$200,000 for the Negro Development and Exposition Company of the United States.

By Mr. STURLEY—To prevent Sunday banking in post offices in the handling of money orders and registered letters.

By Mr. MORRILL—To extend the sovereign visitatorial powers of the United States over certain life insurance and other corporations organized under State laws.

By Mr. STANBROOK—To create a Railway Capitalization Commission.

By Mr. MARTIN—To license corporations engaged in interstate and foreign commerce in foodstuffs and fuel supplies.

By Mr. MORRILL—To regulate the operation of motor vehicles between States.

By Mr. BONDY—To establish a board for the protection of children and animals.

By Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania—To define the offense known as larceny, and provide punishment for the same at the State Academy.

By Mr. ALLEN of Maine—To prevent the unlawful use of the badge or insignia of the Grand Army of the Republic and other soldier organizations.

By Mr. BROWNLOW—To prevent unoccupied upper berths in sleeping cars from being opened.

By Mr. BROWNLOW—To establish a Bureau of Public Highways.

By Mr. BROWNLOW—To establish a home for aged and infirm colored people.

The session is young yet, and up to Tuesday only 7,002 bills had been reported in the Congressional Record as having been introduced. The members are not in their stride. Before Congress adjourns for the holidays they will get down to business, and then the flood of bills will really begin. However, the members are doing pretty well in the early days of the session.

The Election in Boston.

The election on Tuesday of a Democratic Mayor of Boston was by a greatly reduced plurality, because of factional divisions peculiar to that contest. Mr. FITZGERALD obtained less than a majority over all the candidates by 3,772 votes, and his plurality over the regular Republican candidate was only about 8,000 votes, though two years ago the late PATRICK A. COLLINS, the Democratic candidate, was elected by a plurality of more than 30,000, and in the State election last month the plurality in Boston of the Democratic candidate for Governor was about 16,000.

Nothing in the election, however, indicated that there has been any change in the permanent political situation in Boston. The Puritan capital has become a strongly Democratic community, but at this election, because of temporary factions, Mr. FITZGERALD did not pull the full Democratic vote. That is, Boston was affected, though in a minor degree, by the political confusion which has disturbed so many of our municipal elections this year.

The passing over of Boston to the Democratic side has been a consequence of the great preponderance of the foreign born population of the town. Of the men of voting age in 1900 more than 46 per cent. were of foreign birth. Nearly two-thirds of the foreign population were from Ireland and Canada, 70,147 from the first and 50,282 from the second. The Jewish population was relatively small as compared with New York, yet it seems to have come third.

If, however, we add to the foreign born the native population of foreign parentage Boston is nearly three-quarters foreign. Only 28 per cent. of the population in 1900 was made up of native whites of native parentage. The Yankee has been put far in the rear in Boston. In 1900 out of its total population of 560,892 as many as 404,999 were of foreign parentage.

Arizona.

This idea of coercive Statehood—that is, the surrender and subordination of the American population of Arizona to the political mastery of the Mexican population in New Mexico—is sufficiently repugnant to the sense of fair play and decent procedure.

The proposal to accomplish this offhand by caucus machinery, under the party whip, stifling the opposition that recognizes no partitioning with regard to this question, shutting off full discussion, shutting out the facts which ought to be conclusive one way or the other, is intolerable.

There is no more reason this year than last year or any other year for forcing Arizona into a union with New Mexico—that is, no reason unless it can be shown by a separate vote of her own people that sentiment in the Territory is marvellously changed.

That demonstration is open to the advocates of joint Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico. There is, in our opinion, no other respectable settlement of the question.

Booker T. Washington's Christmas Appeal.

To the Editor of THE SUN.—Few things have given me greater pleasure during the last few years than to see a medium through which friendly relations between the country and the South could be maintained. Each year, at Christmas, the good that these cards are accomplishing.

Not the least part of the influence of these cards is seen in the fact that a number of young men, notwithstanding their poverty, are making efforts to make Christmas happy for some one else.

Any card addressed to Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, will be used in the manner indicated. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Dec. 11, Principal.

One of the Tiresome Verbal Tricks.

To the Editor of THE SUN.—Can you justify this use of the word "emigration" in your to-day's editorial on "Race Prejudice"? "Something like a different part of the country" and "emigration to this country of another million of Jews" is twenty years is not "improbable."

No, we do not admit it. The migration of Jews to Russia is an established fact, and it is obvious that we ought to have said "immigration," but he is obviously wrong.

You and Old Age.

To the Editor of THE SUN.—I find that the average boy is being for something to eat and the average old man for either a remedy for rheumatism or his spectacles.

board of trustees, is making a canvass of the former members of the Institute, both pupils and teachers, in preparation for an exhibit of their work. This should prove one of the most interesting features of a notable occasion, presenting a picture far more graphic than could be given in any verbal report of the practical results of BOOKER WASHINGTON'S efforts for the advancement of his race.

With a fine perception of chivalrous character and legislative possibilities, the Queen LITTON-LANE now commences a petition for financial relief in the amount of \$10,000, 000 directly to the Hon. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.

To pay for a numbering of the domestic animals of the United States Representative Brooks of Colorado would impose a tax of one mill on each head of cattle, horses, mules and asses, and one-fourth of a cent per head on every head of sheep and goats, and one-half cent per head on every swine. The Constitution Club should be alert. This may be a stealthy attack on the sacred instrument they so jealously guard. Mr. BROOKS is a Republican, therefore a subverter of the liberties of the people. Is a tax imposed to pay for a census of domestic animals a direct tax within the meaning of the fourth subdivision of Section IX, of Article I?

Chronological.

To the Editor of THE SUN.—New York daily newspapers for June and July last year were the subject of the Hyde Equitable stock by Thomas F. Ryan announced.

June 10—Odell arrives from Europe and comments on the Equitable situation as follows:

I saw the papers this day that they made some changes. I know Mr. Morton slightly. I've got a policy in the society. That's all I know about it.

June 12—Harriman demands half of Ryan's Equitable stock and threatens that unless his demand is met he will call for a financial and general report of the company.

June 13 and 14—Further interviews between Mr. Ryan and Harriman.

June 15—The Ryan trust deed is executed. Mr. Ryan having notified Harriman that he intends to carry out his original plan, no matter what Harriman or any one else did.

June 16—Burglars at E. H. Harriman's house.

June 21—Harriman's preliminary report on the Equitable published. It recommends that the Legislature take into consideration the question of the investment of the funds of life insurance companies and establish a standard of investment. It also recommends the complete nationalization of the stock control, the stock to be paid for at a price only commensurate with its 7 per cent. dividends.

No "superficial" measures will correct the existing evils in the society.

July 10—The Supreme Court in Ryan's complaint, called on District Attorney Jerome. He had called at the District Attorney's office once or twice before, but denied that his visits had anything to do with Equitable affairs.

July 11—The Supreme Court in Ryan's testimony published in a New York newspaper. The State Superintendent announces later that his department was not responsible for its publication. There were only three copies of the testimony. One copy was in the State Superintendent's safe, another in the files in the New York City office of the State Department and the seal of the envelope in which it was enclosed was unbroken; the third copy had been sent to the Attorney-General's office.

July 12—Odell is quoted as follows. Governor Higgins having announced that he saw no necessity for a legislative inquiry.

It is necessary that the Legislature which will remedy the existing conditions and restore the confidence of the policyholders, who have so much at stake. My observation has led me to believe that the connection of the Equitable Life and other insurance companies with subsidiary corporations, such as trust companies and banks, is dangerous, and that a necessity exists for a disengagement between these interests.

Then the connection of insurance officers with other institutions often leads them to disregard the obligations which are incumbent upon them as officers of the public. It is necessary of advancing the interests of such other companies and syndicates through which real estate and other speculative schemes are worked, and I believe that the application of the law to such acts on the part of insurance officials in the future.

Further, it seems to me that the scope of investigations should be regulated and restricted. There is no reason why the investigation should be regarded in the same or a similar manner as savings banks. Their interests are almost identical. The hundreds of thousands of policyholders are entitled to the same recognition at the hands of the present Legislature.

July 19—Governor Higgins reiterates his statement that he believes the State Superintendent can handle the situation.

July 20—Governor Higgins sends in his special message which recommends the appointment of the investigating committee.

Post-Election Confessions.

To the Editor of THE SUN.—As Mr. McADOO will not be in the lead of the Police Department, Mr. McCLINTOCK and I have the following story of why I did not vote for any candidate for Mayor and persuaded five of my friends to do likewise can hardly be described as ancient history. I may say that we were quite for some time as we saw fit in the case of candidates for other offices.

Now these six votes were lost to Mr. McCallan, whom we all admired, because he had a reputation for having a high character and being a good citizen. He was a police officer, an excellent traffic regulator, to set himself up as a censor in the city and to have a personal conductor of an inspector and a captain what was fit or unfit for us to see at the playhouse.

Mr. McCallan was a very serious matter. I said that I was a crank. Another said that I had failed in my duty to the community. I said that I was a fool. Another said "Why didn't you vote for Mr. Smith?" I said "I would rather see my country free than to be ruled by a man like Mr. McCallan."

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SECRETARY HITCHCOCK'S WIDENING CIRCLE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The activities of the Interior Department in the matter of land frauds have thus far appeared most prominently in the Pacific Slope. It is known, however, that the dragnet has been sweeping quietly over a larger area. Signs of its operations have appeared from time to time in the region of the Rockies. It now shows up in Kansas. Information submitted to Mr. Hitchcock reveals extensive frauds in that State, and twenty-four indictments have already been issued. Many more are expected shortly.

Cattlemen are the offenders in this instance, and the charges against them are record offenses. These first fruits of the Kansas crop, the Secretary says, represent only "the result of investigation in two counties of the State, and by the time other counties are accounted for a remarkable disclosure will be made." Mr. Hitchcock also says that he understands that "all the men thus far indicted in connection with the Kansas frauds are wealthy cattlemen, who are accumulating Government land in a wholesale manner."

In connection with this important question there is significance in a certain passage of the recent annual report of the Secretary of the Interior. Among the recommendations therein submitted one calls for legislation which shall "proscribe punishment for persons who fraudulently obtain or attempt to obtain title to public lands." From this we infer that our various complex and antiquated land laws make no provision for the proper treatment of land thieves. It is high time that they be suitably amended. In his message Mr. Roosevelt says: "Once again I call your attention to the condition of the public lands. Recent developments have given new urgency to the need for such changes as will fit these laws to actual present conditions. The iniquitous methods by which the monopolizing of the public lands is being brought about under the present laws are becoming more generally known, but the existing laws do not furnish effective remedies."

It would doubtless be a work of time to revise properly the entire system of land laws. But it would be the work of only a few minutes to draft, and of a few days to pass, a law providing a generous punishment for those who steal or attempt to steal land belonging to the people. It were as well to provide no punishment for stealing from the public treasury. A quick adoption of Mr. Hitchcock's recommendation would greatly strengthen his hands in the great work which he is doing with such notable fidelity.

An Illuminating Colloquy.

From the Congressional Record for Dec. 11. Mr. Bailey—For a century, the Senate must know, an invariable test of the due process of law has been that Legislatures must exercise legislative powers and courts must exercise judicial powers, and if a State should so far forget the wisdom of our system as to confer its legislative powers upon the court and clothe the Legislature with the judicial function such an enactment would not stand the test of an hour's scrutiny in any enlightened country.

Mr. Spooner—The President—Does the Senator from Texas visit to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. Bailey—No. Mr. Spooner—Of course, it has been held by the Supreme Court of the United States, as I remember, that the fixing of a rate to take effect in the future is a legislative function.

Mr. Bailey—The court in the Reagan case says that it is a judicial function.

Mr. Spooner—Very well. I think the court changed that afterward. But what I want to ask the Senator is whether the question of the reasonableness of a rate, having been fixed by a railroad, is not a judicial question, in his opinion, an administrative question.

Mr. Bailey—The reasonableness of that particular rate is a judicial question. The courts held—

Mr. Spooner—I thought the Senator called it an administrative question.

Mr. Bailey—No, the reasonableness of the rate established—the question as to whether it is reasonable or not—is a judicial inquiry or a judicial question, in your opinion, an administrative function, in my judgment. The court says in the Reagan case: "It is doubtless true—"

Mr. Spooner—Of course, if the Senator will allow me, I do not disagree with him. Whether it is a judicial or a judicial question, as I have said, is an unreasonable rate or not—

Mr. Bailey—That is a judicial question.

Mr. Spooner—The Senator will agree with me that that is absolutely a judicial question.

Mr. Bailey—That is a judicial question. I do not determine whether it is confederate or not.

Alexander Hamilton and William Ellis Corey.

From the Harrisburg Patriot. TAX STUN NOTES, as a remarkable evidence of the moral sensitiveness of the people of the United States, the popular demand for the removal of William Ellis Corey, president of the United States National Corporation, admittedly admirably qualified for the duties of his office, because he said that if his wife brings a suit for divorce he will not oppose it, although Mr. Corey has specifically denied, and never admitted, any wrongdoing on that part.

In connection with the point made by THE SUN it is proper to recall the fact that the greatest Minister in the Cabinet of President George Washington, in a printed pamphlet, publicly confessed personal misconduct of the same character as that which is only by implication charged against Mr. Corey, but that Cabinet Minister continued to hold his portfolio, and so far as history shows, his conduct during the remainder of his term.

These are facts that we commend to the consideration of croakers and pessimists who talk about the moral condition of the present day and public indifference to moral obliquity. As a matter of fact, never before in the history of the world was a moral reformer so steadily and so successfully working both in public and private life.

Teachers and English Pronunciation.

To the Editor of THE SUN.—"Diction" is taught more carefully in France than in any other country. There is no reason why our examiners of applicants for teachers' positions should not attach great importance to this subject, and make official announcement to this effect. It would then not be an embarrassing matter to enforce such a discrimination, as you say in your day's SUN. The Russian Jew is capable of perfect accuracy and of the most delicate shades of modulation. He has a finer ear for music than the man of Anglo-Saxon stock, and he has been speaking a more difficult language.

RICHARD WELLS, New York, Dec. 12.

Livingstone's Tree.

From the Baltimore Chronicle. The tree upon which Dr. Livingstone carved his initials at the Victoria Falls is dying, and it is proposed to cut down the trunk and send it to London to be preserved with other relics. It is further proposed to perpetuate the memory of the great explorer by erecting a monument at the spot where the tree now stands.

The End of the World.

The most of earth had crumbled. And naught remained where long ago Niagara's waters tumbled. Commercial greed had gone by one. The mountain peaks demolished, And in a scheme of patient drinks The ocean was abolished.

The Last Man trembled on a rock, A hammer slaving scheme, He had a money making ring, With gold his ears were ringing.

He stood upon earth's final verge, Worked small by man's persistence, Charged out down the trunk and sent it to London, And fell from out existence. MCLANDRETH WILSON.

STORIES OF TOM DUNN.

Everybody is sorry that the Jolly Ex-Sheriff is Dead.

Up in the Twenty-sixth Assembly district, where Tom Linn was best known, there was a sorrow over his sudden death. There was scarcely a boy in the street that did not know him. "God rest his soul," was the prayer of one man who visited the Delaware Club yesterday, "for he surely was the best of them all. No one will ever know how much good he did in this world, and the visit went on to relate a dozen instances where the ex-Sheriff had come to the assistance of people in want."

Tom was a picture of health and a handsome man with fine high color in his cheeks and a twinkle in his eyes. He was famous as a wit and a practical joker, and many stories were told yesterday in the County Court House and the City Hall of his droll sayings and doings.

At the ball of the Delaware Club a few years ago Dunn was approached by a good looking young chap who apparently was wearing evening clothes for the first time and was very frank and open.

"Sheriff," he said, "how do you think I look in a dress suit?"

"Fine," returned Linn. "It's a wonder you wouldn't get one of your own."

One of his election district captives told him one day about seven years ago that he was going to get married.

"Have you seen Croker ever since?" asked Tom soberly. The young man scratched his head.

"I never thought of that," he said. "Well, you can't see him first," the leader told him, and the young man hastened away to ask the big chief's consent. Croker himself used to tell the story afterward.

Once at the Democratic Club a district leader who was at odds with a certain Catholic clergyman in his district said to Linn: "Have you a priest transferred?"

"Sure he can," answered the Sheriff promptly. "Afterward he declared that he was sorry he had ever been sorry for playing, for it finally cost the victim his leadership. The victim went straight to Croker and asked him to have the priest transferred. He was simply furious, and it was through his orders that the district leader was shorn of power."